

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 184

23 September 1986

JAPAN

Foreign Minister's UN Activities Reported	C	1
UNGA Speech Previewed	C	1
Meets PRC's Wu Xueqian	C	1
Meets FRG Foreign Minister	C	2
Nakasone, Abe Address LDP Study Meeting	C	2

NORTH KOREA

VNS: Employ 'All Means' in Anti-Asiad Struggle	D	1
Kim Il-song Receives Guinean Delegation	D	2

SOUTH KOREA

Plans To Make Kim Yong-sam Sole NKDP Head Viewed [THE KOREA TIMES 23 Sep]	E	1
NKDP's Yi Min-u Criticizes Chon-Nakasone Summit [THE KOREA HERALD 23 Sep]	E	2
Foreign Minister Leaves for UNGA Session	E	3

CAMBODIA

KUFNCD Directive on Religious Festivals	H	1
Men Chhan, KUFNCD Delegation Leave for Cuba	H	2
Report on Thai Violations for Week Ending 13 Sep	H	2
Bulgarian Party Delegation Arrives 18 Sep	H	3
Briefs: Returnees in Battambang; Returnees in Bavel District	H	3

LAOS

Phoun Sipaseut Remarks on Vladivostok Statement	I	1
PRK Delegation Visits Phoumi Vongvichit, Departs	I	1
Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Polish Envoy	I	2
Cooperation, Assistance With GDR Promoted	I	2
Military Unit in Phon Hong Attends Course	I	2

THAILAND

Army Clashes With 50 Vietnamese Intruders [THE NATION 23 Sep]	J	1
Coup Participant Loses Rank; Amnesty Viewed [NAEO NA 22 Sep]	J	1
Lao Deputy Minister Discusses Thai Relations [AFP]	J	2

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN on Quality of Product Contracts	[18 Sep]	K	1
Hoang Tung Addresses Ly Nhan District Congress		K	3
Tien Giang Holds Grass-roots Party Congresses		K	4
Binh Tri Thien Holds District Party Congresses		K	4
Ha Bac Holds District, City Party Congresses		K	5
Radio Reports Figures on Summer-Fall Harvest		K	6
Van Tien Dung Greets Bulgaria on Army Day		K	6

AUSTRALASIA

NEW ZEALAND

Soviet Seaman Seeks Permanent Residence	[AFP]	M	1
Opposition Leader on Effects of Nuclear Policy	[AFP]	M	1

INDONESIA

Troops Reportedly Massacre Villagers in E. Timor	[AFP]	N	1
Central Bank Officials on Rupiah Rates		N	1
[THE JAKARTA POST 16 Sep]			

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Less Than 200 Communists in Peninsular Malaysia	O	1
---	---	---

SINGAPORE

Dhanabalan on Hanoi's Peace Proposal Rejection	O	1
--	---	---

PHILIPPINES

CPP Claims 'Direct U.S. Military Interference'	[AFP]	P	1
CPP Assails Rebel Priest's 'Surrender'		P	2
[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 22 Sep]			
12 NPA's Captured as Cebu Invasion Plan Thwarted		P	3
[MANILA BULLETIN 22 Sep]			
Ramos Orders Attack Against All Rebel Bases		P	3
Enrile Says No General Amnesty for Communists		P	4
[BERNAMA]			
Comments on Elections, 'Yellow Army'		P	5
Says 'Chain of Command' Violated		P	5
[THE MANILA EVENING POST 20 Sep]			
Warns 100,000 of Communist Threat		P	7
[BUSINESS DAY 22 Sep]			
Misuari Gets No Safety Guarantee From Military		P	8
[MANILA BULLETIN 22 Sep]			
Misuari Hopeful of Lasting Mindanao Peace		P	8
[MANILA BULLETIN 22 Sep]			
MNLF Guerrillas Called Back to 'Active Duty'		P	10
MNLF Commander Calls for Independent Mindanao		P	10
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 22 Sep]			

Muslim Marcos Loyalists Said Sowing Discord [THE MANILA TIMES 20 Sep]	P 11
CPLA Rebels Reportedly Operating in Manila [MANILA BULLETIN 22 Sep]	P 12
KMU Criticizes Aquino's U.S. Commerce Speech [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 22 Sep]	P 13
Assails Aquino-IMF Agreement [THE MANILA EVENING POST 18 Sep]	P 14
PC Chief Hails Ruling on Subversion Cases [MANILA BULLETIN 21 Sep]	P 15

FOREIGN MINISTER'S UN ACTIVITIES REPORTED

UNGA Speech Previewed

OW221359 Tokyo KYODO in English 1351 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 22 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari will Tuesday call for the reform of the United Nations another U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, elimination of South Africa's apartheid racial discrimination policy, nuclear disarmament and dialogue between North and South Korea in a wide-ranging speech in his debut at the international organization.

The United Nations may suffer "functional paralysis" if it fails to achieve the reforms necessary to rectify the "very serious administrative and financial situation," Kuranari will tell the U.N. General Assembly session. The problem has been partly caused by overexpansion of the organization, Kuranari says in a prepared text for his first U.N. speech to be delivered Tuesday since he became foreign minister in July. He adds that Japan supports a report recently submitted to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar which recommends a cut in the number of U.N. staff and trimming of the organization. Japan is the third largest financial contributor to the world body only behind the United States and the Soviet Union. Kuranari says, however, the peacekeeping duties of the United Nations should be strengthened.

The foreign minister expresses hope that President Ronald Reagan and Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev will meet again soon to discuss nuclear disarmament and arms control, in particular. Recalling his personal experiences in the nuclear holocaust in the city of Nagasaki, he says, "I am unshakable in my conviction: all nuclear weapons must be abolished." Kuranari reiterates a Japanese proposal for the exchange of seismic data in order to establish a more effective system to verify nuclear tests.

"The entire international community must focus its attention" on the situation of South Africa, calling its racial discrimination policy "absolutely intolerable," Kuranari says. Last week, the Japanese Government decided to ban imports of iron and steel from South Africa as part of additional steps to press the country into abolishing apartheid.

Kuranari urges the Soviet Union to pull out its forces from Afghanistan and calls for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea.

Describing the situation on the Korean peninsula as "tense," the Japan's foreign minister says North Korea should sit down with South Korea to resume dialogue which has been suspended by Pyongyang. He says Japan favors separate U.N. membership for North and South Korea, a proposal put forward by Seoul but rejected by Pyongyang as an attempt to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula.

Meets PRC's Wu Xueqian

OW230515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0505 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 22 KYODO -- China was angered at former Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio's controversial remarks on Japan's wartime action, but is watching the situation in a self-controlled manner, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said Monday.

Wu made the comment during a 30-minute meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. Both are attending the 41st session on the U.N. General Assembly.

Kuranari expressed deep regret over Fujio's remarks which justified Japan's wartime atrocities in China and the annexation of Korea in 1910, officials said. Kuranari told Wu that an overwhelming majority of Japanese people want closer relations with China and that those who make statements adverse to closer relations do not constitute the "mainstream" of Japan's political leadership, the officials said.

Wu was quoted as saying China was "surprised and, frankly speaking, angered" because Fujio's remarks hurt the Chinese people's feelings. But China is watching the situation "with a self-controlled attitude" following Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's "much needed" decision to fire Fujio, the officials said. Fujio was forced out of his post September 8 after his statements published in a magazine interview threatened to jeopardize relations with China and South Korea.

Wu invited Kuranari to visit Beijing next year for the third annual consultations between Japanese and Chinese foreign ministers. Kuranari's predecessor, Shintaro Abe, and Wu agreed to hold regular meetings in October last year. Wu visited Tokyo last April for the second meeting. Kuranari replied that he would consider the China trip through diplomatic channels, the officials said.

Wu expressed support for a Japanese-led plan to streamline U.N. machinery, they added.

Meets FRG Foreign Minister

OW230549 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 22 KYODO -- West Germany proposed Monday that Japan, the United States and Western Europe cooperate in developing high technology. The proposal was made by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher during a 30-minute meeting with his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Kuranari, officials said.

Kuranari supported the idea and told Genscher he would like to ask working-level government officials to discuss the matter because it involves many technical problems.

Genscher said West Germany is interested especially in space navigation technology, the officials said.

Both Kuranari and Genscher met on the occasion of the current U.N. General Assembly session.

NAKASONE, ABE ADDRESS LPD STUDY MEETING

OW221409 Tokyo KYODO in English 1404 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Kannami, Shizuoka Pref., Sept. 22 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday that he has a feeling that the U.S.-Soviet summit will occur. Nakasone told a national study meeting of his Liberal-Democratic Party here that both U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev wish to have a summit meeting, and added he feels the U.S.-Soviet summit is likely although there is no hard evidence to endorse his statement.

He urged the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) to change its policy line, saying he is closely watching whether or not new JSP Chairman Takako Doi will be able to surmount the three hurdles of (1) Japan-U.S. security treaty and self defense forces issue, (2) normalization of JSP's relations with South Korea, and (3) nuclear power plant issue.

Nakasone cited three issues that might have great impact for the future: (1) U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, (2) second industrial revolution to be triggered by high technologies, and (3) establishment of Japan's identity as a nation trying to evolve into an international-minded country. He stressed the need for the nation to make efforts to cope with these three elements.

Chairman Shintaro Abe of LDP Executive Council indirectly supported Prime Minister Nakasone's recent dismissal of former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio in connection with his statement about Japan's annexation of Korea. He said that Prime Minister Nakasone experienced great pains in settling the Fujio issue.

Abe reiterated the need to increase the issuance of construction bonds to stimulate domestic demand. Abe also expressed doubt that Japan would be able to achieve an economic growth of 4 percent with a supplementary budget of little over 3,000 billion yen.

Chairman Masayoshi Ito of LDP Policy Affairs Research Council told the meeting that increased issuance of construction bonds should be executed to stimulate domestic demand, saying that it is necessary for Japan to show to foreign countries that it is making utmost efforts to expand domestic demand by shedding blood (meaning construction bonds). He said that if necessary, issuing of construction bonds should be increased to finance general public works projects.

Ito, however, expressed his firm opposition to liberalization of rice imports which the U.S. had demanded.

VNS: EMPLOY 'ALL MEANS' IN ANTI-ASIAD STRUGGLE

SK220942 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the Asian Games which the Chon Tu-hwan group has opened.

Defying strong opposition and rejection from the masses at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan group has finally opened the Asian Games. The ruling authorities are mobilizing the mass media to conduct loud propaganda that the Asian Games, which opened on 20 September with the participation of Chon Tu-hwan, are a peace sports festival for Asians. However, this is an intolerable challenge to our masses desiring independence, democracy, and reunification and a hypocritical act against sportsmanship.

The Asian Games opened this time in Seoul with the conspiracy of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group and are sports events which seek criminal political purposes. By holding the Asian Games in Seoul, the Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to tide over the crises facing its colonial, fascist, and terror-ridden system, create a favorable international situation for the perpetuation of division through two Koreas, and lay the foundation for long-term power.

At present, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are holding the Asiad, while placing South Korea under a state of virtual martial law, in order to achieve their impure political purposes. The Chon Tu-hwan group has successively issued suppressive orders, such as the "A" class emergency order and the "Thunderbolt" emergency order, and has mobilized all police forces to kick up rackets of rummaging campuses, industrial complexes, residential areas, hotels, railway stations, terminals, major streets, and even temples in mountainous areas.

In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan group, not content with closing universities and mobilizing some 100,000 police forces carrying cartridges with them, has mobilized even hundreds of thousands of military forces from the Capital Garrison Command and the Special Combat Command, has deployed tanks and armored cars, and has placed double and treble tight cordons with armed police forces carrying cartridges with them around the athletes' village, stadiums, and major facilities.

Meanwhile, the United States is dragging numerous battleships, including aircraft carriers, into Pusan and Inchon to threaten and blackmail our people opposing the Asian Games. Seven warships, including the aircraft carrier "Ranger" laden with some 80 sophisticated aircraft, have already called at Pusan, and several battleships, including the warship "New Jersey," have already anchored in Inchon. These warships that have crept into this land will be mobilized in a large-scale war exercise in the waters of our country during the period of the Asian Games.

The present grim situation, in which the Asian Games are being held amid frenzied fascist suppression and a horrendous terror-ridden atmosphere, is reminiscent of the eve of the bloody Kwangju incident, which soaked Kwangju in a sea of blood 6 years ago. The U.S. method, whenever the mass advance of our masses has been strengthened and U.S. colonial rule has been faced with crises, is to threaten us with gunboat diplomacy. Using the Asian Games as pretext, the United States has dragged numerous warships into this land, has rattled its sabers, and is planning to kick up war exercise rackets.

The ulterior motive for this is to ruthlessly crack down on the righteous struggle of our students and the patriotic masses of all walks of life who oppose the Asian Games, in case this struggle grows stronger. In other words, they are trying to achieve their impure political purposes by smoothly holding the Asian Games, even if it means that an incident as tragic as the bloody Kwangju massacre recurs. This is unprecedented in the history of international sports.

The Asian Games have been held nine times so far, but there has never been a time when the games were held under such a situation as that in South Korea, where the whole land is covered with bayonets and surrounded by U.S. pirate ships. Indeed, the Asian games this time will be recorded as the sporting event which has left the most shameful stain on international sports history.

It is, therefore, natural that the Asian Games, which the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are making bad use of for their impure political purposes, are strongly opposed and rejected by the masses at home and abroad.

The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are trying to achieve their sordid political purposes by holding the Asian Games in Seoul. However, this is a miscalculation.

Our people will never tolerate these criminal maneuvers of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group. They will more valiantly wage the struggle against the Asian Games by mobilizing all means and methods everywhere during the entire period of the holding of the Asian Games.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GUINEAN DELEGATION

SK221031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on September 22 received the visiting Guinean government delegation headed by Jean Koliye Lama, member of the military committee of national redressment and minister in charge of maritime region. Present on the occasion were Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop. The head of the delegation presented a personal letter of Guinean President Lansana Conte to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PLANS TO MAKE KIM YONG-SAM SOLE NKDP HEAD VIEWED

SK230102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Sep 86 p 6

[By Kim Song-pok]

[Text] A change in the internal leadership structure is becoming a matter of major concern in the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party as it readies itself for a determined struggle for constitutional amendment.

Last week, Kim Yong-sam created a stir within the NKDP with his remarks in an open debate with the members of the Kwanhun Club, a fraternity group of senior journalists.

Kim laid bare his thought that the NKDP's form of leadership needs to be revamped sooner or later. He was asked if he believed that the present "troika system" was good enough to cope with the current political situation.

"I've heard the same question many times during my recent tour of provincial cities and I know what people are worried about," Kim replied. "I cannot be specific about the timing but I should say the leadership structure should be changed to another form sooner or later."

Since its foundation in January, 1985, the effectiveness of the party leadership was questioned from time to time because of its peculiar shape.

Of late, there were calls for dialogues between those who have substantial powers in the two opposing political camps to achieve the ideal goal of rewriting the basic law through partisan agreement.

It also suggested that Kim Yong-sam had better take the helm of the NKDP so that he can meet DJP Chairman No Tae-u more easily.

Many opposition members observed that powerful leadership is also necessary for the NKDP as it will have to confront the ruling party more resolutely when constitutional revision work enters a critical stage.

At present, Kim Yong-sam is certainly in a better position than Kim Tae-chung to take the presidency of the NKDP.

Kim Tae-chung is on the stay of execution of his 20-year prison sentence handed down on a sedition charge in connection with the bloody Kwangju riot in 1980s. His political reinstatement is hardly in sight now.

It may be safe to say that the government will place the legal fetters on hardliner Kim Tae-chung for somewhat long period because it does not want to see him enter the NKDP and hold the leadership.

In the meantime, the ruling party hopes that Kim Yong-sam who is considered moderate compared to the other Kim will take command of the opposition party.

The DJP's strategy was revealed in its suggestion for a meeting between DJP chairman No who is the No. 2 man in the ruling camp and Kim Yong-sam.

The DJP, on the other hand, flatly rejected the opposition camp's proposal for a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and the three NKDP leaders, including Kim Tae-chung. It was argued that Kim is legally disqualified for political activities.

Kim Yong-sam, for his part, has refused to be positive about the meeting with No alleging that the DJP move was a scheme to create a rift between Kim Tae-chung and himself.

Since the founding of the NKDP in January 1985, the two Kims have remained outside the party while they were in control of the two largest factions in the opposition party. Kim Yong-sam joined the party early this year with the obscure title of "permanent advisor" while keeping Yi Min-u as party "president" which was in fact more like a general manager.

Shortly after joining the NKDP, Kim Yong-sam launched a nationwide campaign to collect signatures for the constitutional amendment on Feb. 12, just a year after the 1985 general elections.

His leadership was praised by NKDP members as the unremitting struggle made the ruling camp to abandon the position of protecting the current Constitution and consent to rewriting the basic law.

Kim's remarks last week stressed the necessity to revamp the NKDP leadership structure is noteworthy because it came at a time when the political camps were about to go into a second stage of confrontation over the amendment issue.

However, his immediate inauguration as the NKDP president looks impossible without hurting his unity with Kim Tae-chung.

Unconfirmed reports have it that Kim Tae-chung warned that Kim Yong-sam's clinching of the NKDP presidency will mark an "end of the conservatives' fight against the conservatives." It will be the beginning of a struggle between the conservatives and the progressive will come, Kim reportedly said.

NKDP'S YI MIN-U CRITICIZES CHON-NAKASONE SUMMIT

SK230122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] NKDP President Yi Min-u yesterday appeared "disappointed" with the results of Sunday's summit meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Yi recalled that Japan decided to import about 10 billions worth of American goods a decade ago when the United States suffered a trade deficit with Japan.

"I had expected that the issue concerning Korea's trade deficit with Japan would be resolved, in the summit talks," he said.

Regarding the Japanese Government's plan to refer a revision of the foreign registration law to the Diet this year for approval, he said he does not expect the revision to pass in the near future. The revision would require all Korean residents to be fingerprinted once in their lifetimes.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UNGA SESSION

SK220247 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su Monday morning left here for New York to attend the 41st General Assembly of the United Nations.

During his stay in New York, Choe will meet with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and president of the General Assembly, Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, who is the foreign minister of Bangladesh, respectively, to discuss the situation around the Korean peninsula and cooperation between South Korea and the United Nations.

Choe also will have talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, respectively, and it to meet with foreign ministers from other Western countries, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Choe plans to deliver a speech on Korea's foreign policy at the 10th foreign ministers' convention of 77 Group, to be held Sept. 29 to Oct. 1 at the headquarters of the United Nations.

He is scheduled to return home Oct. 3.

KUFNCD DIRECTIVE ON RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

BK230515 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Sep 86

[17 September directive of the KUFNCD National Council, signed by Chairman Chea Sim, on "Phchum Ben" and "Kathen" religious festivals]

[Text] Thanks to the historic victory on 7 January 1979, the Cambodian fatherland and people have revived. At the same time, all rights and freedoms regarding religious beliefs, traditions, and customs of our nation and people have been broadly restored. The party, state, and front have set clear policies and guidelines regarding religions, such as the naming of children and various religious rites, to ensure that the people and Buddhist followers exercise their rights and freedoms in an appropriate manner and in accordance with the situation of our revolution and Buddhist ideals. For this reason, since liberation on 7 January 1979, our people and Buddhist followers have made merit and preserved the traditions in accordance with their wishes.

As in previous years, this year our people and Buddhist followers will organize the "Phchum Ben" and "Kathen" religious festivals. These festivals take place at a time when our entire party, armed forces, and people are actively and enthusiastically carrying out the rainy-season offensive to ensure maximum fulfillment of the party's strategic tasks and the three essential goals set forth by the party's fifth national representative congress.

To ensure that the "Phchum Ben" and "Kathen" religious, traditional festivals of our people and Buddhist followers proceed in a genuinely religious spirit, bring happy feelings to all, benefit the revolution, conform with the real conditions of the people's livelihood, and contribute to the people's efforts in fulfilling their duties as patriotic Buddhist followers, the KUFNCD National Council would like to give the following advice:

1. The essence of the "Phchum Ben" festival is to dedicate merit to the souls of our deceased ancestors -- grandfathers, grandmothers, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, children, and relatives. In this spirit, the front committees at all levels should give advice on meritorious rites dedicated to the souls of our patriotic ancestors, male and female combatants, cadres, party members, and revolutionary fighters who sacrificed their precious lives in the cause of the nation. At the same time, it is imperative to make merit for the more than 3 million Cambodians who died from the criminal acts of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, and to stimulate monks, masses, and Buddhist followers to forever remember these criminal acts and resolutely oppose the clique's perfidious psychological warfare schemes aimed at sabotaging the Cambodian revolution and our people's rights and freedoms of religious belief. The most essential point is to do everything possible to enable monks, the masses, and Buddhist followers to realize that the existence of religion depends on the survival of the fatherland, free from oppression and genocide, and that our enemies are resorting to various perfidious maneuvers to destroy our fatherland and religions. For this reason, monks, clergymen, monastery committees, and Buddhist followers should understand their duties and their rights to mastery in the new regime and strive to fulfill their tasks to rebuild our nation and defend the fatherland, the revolutionary gains, monasteries, and our national and cultural heritage.

Spending on the Phchum Ben" festival should be based on spirit of thrift. All families should avoid over-spending and waste.

2. During the 15-day "Phchum Ben" festival, the front committees at all levels should disseminate among monks and Buddhist followers a number of the party's policies, such as Circulars No 22 and 24 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and particularly Directive No 05/86 dated 10 September 1986 on the implementation of the policies regarding religion.

3. "Kathen" is also one of our religious festivals observed since time immemorial. This festival should be observed in accordance with Buddhist rules and state law. The organizer of the "Kathen" festival should not solicit contributions from others. He should organize the festival at his own expense and be thrifty. Boisterous processions during this festival are forbidden. Attempts to gain profit from religious festivals are absolutely forbidden.

4. Religious officials and the monastery committee, in cooperation with monks in the monastery, should discuss the use of all proceeds from the sincere and meritorious contributions of the people and Buddhist followers in serving the interests of the Buddhist religion and the public, such as by building social sites.

All party organizations, authorities, front committees, and mass organizations are instructed to take action in accordance with party Circular No 08/85 by widely disseminating this directive. After the conclusion of these two festivals, the provincial and municipal front committees are instructed to produce reports on the activities of the masses and Buddhist followers and send them to the KUFNCD National Council to provide information on the people's feelings and the outcome of the guidance.

[dated] Phnom Pehn, 17 September 1986

[signed] For the KUFNCD National Council,

Chairman Chea Sim.

MEN CHHAN, KUFNCD DELEGATION LEAVE FOR CUBA

BK200839 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Sep (SPK) -- Invited to the Third Congress of the Committee for the Defense of the Cuban Revolution, a delegation of the KUFNCD National Council led by its Vice Chairman Men Chhan left this morning for Havana.

It was seen off by Min Khin, deputy general secretary of the front, and Enna Viant Valdes, acting charge d'affaires of Cuba to Cambodia.

REPORT OF THAI VIOLATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING 13 SEP

BK200845 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0338 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Sep (SPK) -- During the week ending 13 September 17 reconnaissance flights by Thai L-19's and A-37's were reported above the sectors west of Yeang Dangcum, Malai, Mak Hoeun, north of Komrieng, west of Pailin, and northwest of Koh Kong between 2 and 10 km inside Cambodian airspace.

At sea, Thai vessels operated 112 times in the sectors between 9 and 55 kilometers from the Cambodian islands of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang.

During the same week, Cambodian border guards put out of action 159 reactionary Cambodians infiltrated from Thailand for sabotage purposes, including 32 taken prisoners, 26 wounded, and 29 others who surrendered, and seized 67 rifles and a notable quantity of war materiel.

BULGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 18 SEP

BK191400 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 19 -- A delegation of the Department of External Policy and Foreign Relations of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee led by its deputy head George Stayanov arrived here yesterday for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee.

Krasnodar, Bulgarian charge d'affaires A.I. to Kampuchea, was also on hand.

BRIEFS

RETURNEES IN BATTAMBANG -- Phnom Penh, 22 Sep (SPK) -- During the first 8 months of this year, 148 misled persons returned to the revolution in Mounng Russei District, Battambang Province. The returnees, including 80 Pol Pot soldiers, turned themselves in to local authorities either individually or in groups and brought with them 85 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT 22 Sep 86 BK]

RETURNEES IN BAVEL DISTRICT -- In August, Bavel District [Battambang Province] received 106 misled persons who brought with them 27 assorted weapons and some war materiel. Among the returnees were 30 Pol Pot soldiers and 96 Sereika soldiers; 3 of them were company commanders. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Sep 86 BK]

PHOUN SIPASEUT REMARKS ON VLADIVOSTOK STATEMENT

BK221201 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 CMT 22 Sep 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vientiane, September 22 OANA (KPL) -- "The Soviet move for Asian-Pacific peace is of vital importance to all regional states, regardless of their socio-political differences," Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut said in a recent interview with the Soviet "NEW TIMES" magazine.

Referring to the Vladivostok statement by Mikhail Gorbachev on July 28, 1986, he said: "This proposal has perfectly suited the present reality of the Asian-Pacific region and hence conformed to the aspiration of the regional peoples for peace, neighbourliness, equality and mutual cooperation.

Phoun Sipaseut further said that the Vladivostok statement and the other constructive Soviet initiatives including its moratorium on nuclear explosions, have all testified to the Soviet Union's high responsibility and concern for world peace, security and stability."

They represent the well-intentioned attitude and constant foreign policy of peace adopted by the Soviet Union during the past 7 decades," P. Sipaseut noted.

He pointed out that the Soviet moves for peace and against nuclear war have raised its international prestige and met with world-wide appreciation and support. "Having undergone a national liberation war, the Lao PDR -- a socialist country in the Asian-Pacific region -- highly cherishes peace and considers it to be the most imperative need for all humanity," he stressed and voiced the Lao Government's full support for the Vladivostok stance of the Soviet Union.

Answering a question relating to measures of guaranteeing peace and security in this region, the Lao vice-premier pointed to the need of implementing the peace proposals and initiatives put forth by the USSR, Mongolia, India, the DPRK and other Asian-Pacific states.

"These proposals serve as a basis for our struggle to achieve our common goal," P. Sipaseut said, adding that it was time to settle all political problems through dialogue and stop all forms of the arms race, and that this is the only way to maintain lasting peace in the world.

PRK DELEGATION VISITS PHOUMI VONGVICHIT, DEPARTS

BK190614 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday morning, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call from a PRK public health delegation led by Public Health Minister Yit Kimseng. The guest and the host conversed with each other in a warm atmosphere of close friendship. Both of them expressed satisfaction over the fruitful achievements of the daily developing relations and cooperation in the public health field between the two countries -- Laos and Cambodia -- in the past as well as at present.

Phoumi Vongvichit hailed this visit to Laos by the PRK delegation as a contribution further strengthening the time-honored militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The PRK public health delegation left Vientiane for home the same afternoon, ending an almost 2 week visit to Laos.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY

BK201045 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 20 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRF CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Poland [PRP] to the Lao PDR [Marian Fronczek].

During their warm and cordial talk, the two sides discussed issues concerning the strengthening of the long-standing friendship and cooperation between the Lao PDR and the PRP.

Vice-Chairman Phoumi Vongvichit on this occasion wished the ambassador success in his mission here for further promotion of the fraternal relations and cooperation between the two nations.

COOPERATION, ASSISTANCE WITH GDR PROMOTED

BK221205 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 22 OANA (KPL) -- The Lao PDR and the GDR have long engaged in mutual cooperation and assistance. Every year, the GDR provides an average of 12 million marks as aid to Laos by supplying technical equipment, medicines and other materials. As stipulated in a joint agreement signed in Berlin on July 8, 1986, the GDR will grant 18 million marks as aid to Laos in 1986. This includes scholarships for the training of Lao students in the GDR, and funds for the construction of financial and forestry schools in Laos. The GDR has also given assistance, mostly technical equipment, to [as received] the past ten years. Especially since the signing of the Laos-GDR friendship and cooperation treaty in 1982, the ties of cooperation and assistance between the two sides have considerably ameliorated in all fields. A number of GDR experts are now working side by side with their Lao counterparts at various sites of economic development, adding a new chapter to the traditional relations existing between the two countries.

MILITARY UNIT IN PHON HONG ATTENDS COURSE

BK161318 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] A 3-month military and political training course for the regional force of Phon Hong District, Vientiane Province, ended on 11 September. The cadres and combatants attending the course concentrated on studying tactical and combat subject. They also actively studied and contributed views to the draft political report to be submitted by the party Central Committee to the forthcoming fourth-party congress, thus enabling them to understand deeply and grasp the orientation, tasks, and strategic objectives for each period mentioned in the draft political report. The training course was also intended to enable the participants to improve their knowledge, capability, and standpoint so that they can consolidate and turn their units into all-around strong forces.

ARMY CLASHES WITH 50 VIETNAMESE INTRUDERS

BK230047 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Thai government forces have been battling since Saturday [20 September] a unit of Vietnamese soldiers who intruded into the Thai territory in the northeastern province of Buriram, a senior army official said yesterday.

Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut, the secretary of the Royal Thai Army, told reporters that the Vietnamese, numbering about 50, crossed the border into an area known as Hill 538 in Ban Kruat District. He said the area was about two kilometres inside Thailand.

Narudon said soldiers from the Suranari border force were immediately sent into the area the same afternoon and pushed back the intruders. The Thai thrust was preceded by artillery bombardment.

"But the area is heavily jungled and mountainous and there was heavy rain, making attempts to drive back the intruders difficult," he said.

Narudon said stray artillery shells fired by the Vietnamese fell harmlessly inside Thailand during the fighting. He said all villagers living near the area had been evacuated before the government forces moved in.

A senior official of the Nakhon Ratchasima-based Suranari force told THE NATION that the situation had returned to normal yesterday with the Vietnamese soldiers driven back.

No casualties were available. [sentence as published]

The senior official, who declined to be identified, quoted the latest field report as saying that the Vietnamese had been operating in the border area for quite some time. They had occasionally intruded into Thai territory and clashed with Thai soldiers.

Meanwhile, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday decided to cancel a trip he had planned to the scene of the fighting. He said there had been only sporadic fighting.

COUP PARTICIPANT LOSES RANK; AMNESTY VIEWED

BK220914 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 22 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] The 26 August Royal Gazette, Book No 103, Section 149 carried an announcement of the Prime Minister's Office, dated 18 September, countersigned by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon [dates as published]. The announcement says: "Whereas Colonel Manun Rupkhachon, attached to the Bangkok Provincial Army, a suspect in the criminal charges of participation in the disturbance of peace, has fled from prosecution. Such behavior is unsuitable to the holding of military rank; therefore, a royal command has been issued removing Col Manun Rupkhachon from his rank from 13 September 1986. Announced on 18 September 1986."

NAEO NA has discussed the removal of Col Manun's rank with Lieutenant General Suchinda Khraprayun, the assistant army chief of staff and president of the Chulachomklao Army Academy Class 5, who said he had no information about it and that he did not know from which Army office the removal was issued. He made no comment when told that the removal was announced in the royal gazette and countersigned by Gen Prem.

Asked if an amnesty is now possible for the 9 September 1985 coup participants after removal of Manun's rank, Suchinda said it is not an affair of the army. Asked if the army will oppose a bill seeking amnesty, Suchinda said: We have no objection, but it is the responsibility of the legislative branch, not the army's.

Army Commander Gen Chawalit earlier also said that he had no objections to granting amnesty for the 9 September coupists and pointed out that the legislative branch, not the army, is responsible for the matter.

LAO DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES THAI RELATIONS

BK191348 Hong Kong AFP in English 1227 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Sept 19 (AFP) -- The current United Nations General Assembly session is unlikely to make any progress on the Cambodian crisis, which pits socialist Indochina against its non-communist neighbors, Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilath said here Friday. But this will not necessarily block improved relations between Vientiane and Bangkok, which since 1981 has banned the export of 273 "strategic" products to landlocked Laos, Mr Souban told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Mr Souban was in Bangkok on his way to New York Friday to head the Laotian delegation at the assembly session, which began Tuesday and is expected to last several months. He dismissed the possibility of a change in the United Nations' pro-Cambodian resistance stand with a shrug and the comment: "You know how they are." [passage omitted]

Mr Souban said that what counted was Cambodia itself, where "the Heng Samrin regime is consolidating its power every day" despite CGDK guerrilla actions. [passage omitted]

Mr Souban said Laos was still open to better relations with neighbors Thailand and China, both backers of the CGDK, especially after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's "historic" speech in July about reducing tension in Asia. He discounted speculation here that Laos was functioning as Indochina's "spearhead" for improved ties with the West and China. "Our territory borders Thailand," he said. "that's what makes us different from Vietnam. But we are still socialist, the opposite of capitalist." Overtures to China were not new, he added. Laos was waiting for China, which it has accused of harboring "Laotian reactionaries," to respond to an offer by the three Indochinese nations to negotiate on normalizing relations.

Mr Souban said recent slackening in the tension that has marked Thai-Lao relations since Laos turned communist in 1975 may be an important development. [passage omitted]

Mr Souban said Vientiane was encouraged that Thai troops had been "withdrawing secretly," while maintaining a token force, in an area where the two armies fought in 1984. [passage omitted]

NHAN DAN ON QUALITY OF PRODUCT CONTRACTS

BK201220 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[NHAN DAN 18 September editorial: "Enhance the Quality of Product Contracts in Agriculture"]

[Text] The course of socialist construction in our country is the course of simultaneously conducting the three revolutions -- the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution.

The fifth party congress resolution asserted that during our country's transition period, we must take agriculture as the foremost battlefront and carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture, using the appropriate forms and steps and following the law of consistency between production relations and the character and standard of production forces.

After setting forth the main guidelines for consolidating and strengthening agricultural cooperatives and production collectives in terms of consolidating the system of ownership and improving the systems of management and distribution, the fifth party congress resolution clearly indicated that the form of finished product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers must be broadly applied and perfected.

The implementation of product contracts is in fact the first step in renovating economic thinking, labor organization, and distribution in cooperatives and production collectives consistent with the characteristics of management objectives and production forces in agriculture in the initial stage of the transition period.

Product contracts bind together duty, responsibility, and benefits; link the interests of the state, collectives, and workers; and use the socioeconomic results as an objective in consolidating socialist production relations in agriculture.

The real production situation in the past few years has demonstrated that production contracts with groups of workers and individual workers constitute a right policy, a progressive form of management, and a new motivating force that helps promote the development of agricultural production. Although natural disasters have successively occurred and the volume of materials per area unit and product unit has decreased, under the party leadership the application of product contracts, some production stimulating policies, and technical innovations have advanced agriculture -- primarily rice production -- at a better pace than that of previous plans, and the livelihood of members in cooperatives and production collectives has been stabilized and improved.

Labor and land, the most important means of production in agriculture, have been put to better use. Hand and semi-mechanized tools and means of transportation have increased rather quickly. Water conservation projects have been continually built along the guideline of cooperation between the state and the people. Many technical innovations, especially new high-yield, insect-resistant, and waterlogging-proof rice strains have been used broadly.

If the product contract system is correctly implemented under close guidance, it will not weaken the new production relations, nor will it hamper the strengthening of production forces and the technical revolution in agriculture. On the contrary, it will have a good impact on these domains.

In the past, the party and state have issued many resolutions, directives, and circulars to perfect the product contract system. Wherever the system is correctly implemented, socialist production relations have taken on new forms that never existed before such as the integration of collectives and families; the alliance of state, collectives and families in producing each type of product; the integration of state-run service and technical supply with collectivized production units; and the alliance between production and processing units.

If we take such an overall and broad view of the relations of ownership, management, and distribution, in those localities where the product contract system is correctly implemented, the relations of socialist production are being consolidated step by step. However, the situation of loose management and nonspecific contracts have been found in some cooperatives and production collectives. These are shortcomings and deficiencies to be quickly overcome.

Enhancing and perfecting the quality of product contracts in close connection with the elimination of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization to achieve autonomy in production and business for primary economic units constitutes an important task.

In a specific production situation, what the state and collectives can perform still depends on the condition of the materials, the material and technical bases, and the natural social conditions in each area. If the state can control all the agricultural and technical materials, collectives can also have some necessary conditions to carry out production.

To resolutely overcome the situation of loose management and nonspecific contracts is the responsibility of management agencies from the central down to local and grass-root levels. Sectors at the central and provincial levels should correctly implement the signed contracts, respect production and primary installations, overcome bureaucratic centralism, strive to ensure the timely supply of agricultural materials to peasants, and oppose corruption, under-the-counter dealings, pilferage, shortchanging, and siphoning off of agricultural materials to the free market. By so doing, we will create conditions for primary production units to surge forward and perform well in production and overcome the situation of nonspecific contracts.

Enhancing the quality of product contracts must be coupled with the consolidation of all managerial tasks in cooperatives and the resolute struggle against grafting the rice money, work credits, and materials for individuals or small collectives in cooperatives.

The managerial task calls for the fulfillment of economic and technical norms, the prevention of exaggerating work credits and points, and the implementation of social policies. Marketing and credit cooperatives should operate effectively to control surplus products in the rural areas and to buy them at rational prices through convenient trade procedures, thus helping promote the development of production and security sufficient products for peasants' families. They must assist meritorious families, the surviving families of fallen heroes, and other needy families; stabilize the people's livelihood; step up production; prevent usury; and prevent private traders from infiltrating the rural areas to raise prices and compete with the state in purchasing commodities.

Product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers constitute a progressive form of management. They have definitely good effects produced in the past 5 years and will continue to produce a good effect in the coming years.

It is not right to see only the good points and not the shortcomings. Nor is it right to note only the shortcomings and deny the good aspects of product contracts.

We will continue to implement product contracts in agriculture and enhance their quality. We will link them with the application of technical innovations to production to increase labor productivity and cooperative members' income, considering it one of the most important measures to consolidate cooperatives and help promote the development of agricultural production.

HOANG TUNG ADDRESSES LY NHAN DISTRICT CONGRESS

BK201111 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Report by VNA correspondent Pham Hong Thinh]

[Summary] "Ly Nhan District [Ha Nam Ninh Province] recently held its party organization congress to study and contribute ideas to the draft political reports of the Sixth CPV Congress and the fourth provincial party congress, evaluate the socioeconomic situation during the past 3 years, and set forth tasks and orientations for the 1986-88 and 1988-90 periods. The congress also discussed measures to exploit labor and land potentials, balance the distribution of grain and materials in the district, invest more in industrial crops for export, and strive to process export goods using agricultural raw materials. Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, attended and addressed the congress."

Ly Nhan, a densely populated district with fertile land, has developed its cultivation considerably. Over the past 3 years, the district collected a rice yield of 5.14 metric tons per hectare and a rice output of 32,360 metric tons or more than the previous 3 years by 10.6 percent and 15.8 percent respectively.

"Conducting the self-criticism and criticism drive according to the party Central Committee Secretariat Directive No 79, the district party committee has received many ideas from grass-roots party organizations and chapters, and seriously noted shortcomings in production supervision and economic development."

The congress set forth tasks for the 1986-88 and 1988-90 periods, during which a total grain output of 42,000 metric tons will be achieved in 1988, and 45,000 metric tons in 1990.

"Addressing the congress, Comrade Hoang Tung, on behalf of the party Central Committee, commended Ly Nhan District for its efforts over the past 3 years in developing the low-lying rice cultivation area and increasing a rice yield from 3.5 to 5 metric tons per hectare."

Comrade Hoang Tung urged the district party organization to strive to exploit the labor force of more than 100,000 workers to increase the grain production output of the district to meet demands of local consumption and sell surplus to other localities.

"Comrade Hoang Tung also urged the Ly Nhan party organization members to strengthen unity, develop the people's right to collective mastery, and carry out all directives and resolutions of the party, thereby creating stronger and firmer developing paces and scoring better results in the socioeconomic targets set forth by the district in this congress."

TIEN GIANG HOLDS GRASS-ROOTS PARTY CONGRESSES

BK210418 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] According to the TIEN GIANG paper, as of late August Tien Giang Province had basically completed the holding of grass-roots party congresses with good results and high quality. The number of party members attending the congresses was relatively larger than that at the previous congresses. In many party organizations, from 98 to 100 percent of the party members were on hand.

To gain a thorough understanding of and make suggestions to the party Central Committee's draft documents, the participants engaged in lively discussions and showed great confidence. While realizing that the political, economic, cultural, social, and national defense achievements scored over the past years were great, they also clearly saw the remaining difficulties and shortcomings in connection with the actual situation in their localities. This has enabled them to determine concrete and practical guidelines for each party organization.

Concerning guidelines and tasks, many participants suggested that the central echelon pay attention to the adoption of policies aimed at encouraging and promoting the development of production, especially agricultural production, which is the foremost task at present. Attention should also be paid to ensuring and bringing into full play the working people's right to collective mastery, the state's managerial role, and the task of enhancing the leadership capability and fighting strength of the party. The congresses also clearly realized that, at present, the important thing is to renovate conceptions and thinking; organizational apparatuses and forms; the training, selection, and assignment of cadres; and the working style and methods called for by the party Central Committee's draft documents.

Proceeding from this initial enhanced understanding, all grass-roots party organizations have determined concrete and correct guidelines and tasks for their coming term of office on the basis of the guidelines and tasks sent down by the upper-level party organizations for discussion and contribution of ideas by the basic party organizations.

BINH TRI THIEN HOLDS DISTRICT PARTY CONGRESSES

BK210544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] To date, various districts, cities, and towns in Binh Tri Thien Province have held party congresses at the district and equivalent levels. The party organizations of Huong Dien, Huong Phu, Phu Loc, Ben Hai, and Tuyen Hoa Districts and Dong Hoi City held their congresses in late August and early September.

The congresses seriously reviewed past work, pointed out strong points and weaknesses in carrying out socioeconomic tasks in recent years, and discussed guidelines and tasks for the period ahead. They drew profound lessons of experience from the economic management, party building, security, and national defense work of each locality and worked out measures to bring strengths into full play to quickly build prosperous and strong districts, ensure security and national defense, and gradually improve the people's living standards.

The congresses made many suggestions aimed at overcoming difficulties regarding land and weather and exploiting the strengths of all localities to comprehensively develop agricultural production according to the characteristics of each area.

Each district should rearrange its crop cultivation pattern; adopt measures to carry out the intensive cultivation of food crops; step up the reclamation of fallow cropland and hilly areas; develop livestock and poultry farming, especially cattle and hogs; grow short- and long-term industrial plants; and exploit and zone sea areas for development to produce large quantities of raw materials for the production of valuable goods for local consumption and export in each locality.

There were many suggestions emphasizing the need to renovate the economic management system from the grass-roots level up, to quickly restore order in the distribution and circulation of goods, and to stabilize and improve the people's living standards.

HA BAC HOLDS DISTRICT, CITY PARTY CONGRESSES

BK220617 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Sixteen districts and cities of Ha Bac Province have completed the holding of party congresses.

Along with appreciating the achievements already recorded in the economic, security, and defense fields nationwide and throughout the province, the delegates to the congresses dissected and pointed out the mistakes and shortcomings of their local party organizations in applying party and state lines and policies to the actual task of leading the people to carry out the two duties of building and defending the fatherland. All the delegates stressed the tasks of consolidating the new production relations in the rural areas and asked the party and state to promptly adopt concrete policies aimed at encouraging production, establishing equitable relations between the state and peasants and between cooperative members and collectives, gradually abolishing state subsidies in agriculture, and ending violations of economic management principles. Many suggestions dealt with the struggle for social justice, regarding this as an urgent task to create a driving force for the development of production and improvement of the people's living standards.

In Bac Giang City, the local party organization congress concentrated on discussing and working out measures to resolve the four current most pressing issues, namely developing small industry and handicraft production to create jobs for more than 3,000 laborers and developing agricultural production; building houses for cadres, workers, and employees in accordance with the formula "the state and people work together"; promoting a new lifestyle and practicing family planning; and restoring order in the field of distribution and circulation. The congress also adopted a program of revolutionary action aimed at motivating cadres, party members, and people to strive to achieve a number of targets by 1988: 14 million dong worth of small industrial and handicraft products, a total grain production of 7,500 metric tons, 700 metric tons of pork, and 7.2 million dong worth of exports each year.

As a result of these district and city party organization congresses, cadres of party committee echelons were rejuvenated one step further and the number of workers, scientific and technical cadres, and women serving as party committee members was increased. In many party organizations such as those of Tan Yen and Thuan Thanh Districts, 30-40 percent of the party committee members were replaced by zealous, dynamic, healthy, and young persons endowed with revolutionary sentiments and virtues as well as knowledge and culture.

After their congresses, all 16 districts and cities have formulated programs of revolutionary action to strive to fulfill the norms of winter crop, overcome the consequences of the recent flash floods, and build new projects in honor of the national party congress.

RADIO REPORTS FIGURES ON SUMMER-FALL HARVEST

BK221448 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] According to figures provided by the Statistics General Department, as of 15 September, provinces in the south had harvested nearly 596,000 hectares of summer-fall rice or nearly 80 percent of the sown area.

A number of provinces such as An Giang and Nghia Binh have completed harvesting their summer-fall rice. Tien Giang and Long An Provinces have harvested nearly 70 percent of their rice areas while Ho Chi Minh City has harvested 50 percent of its rice area. Due to their belated rice planting, a number of provinces such as Ben Tre and Minh Hai have been able to harvest only 20 percent or so of their summer-fall rice areas.

Generally speaking, the summer-fall rice output in the southern provinces is equally high as or higher than that of last year. A number of provinces such as Thuan Hai, An Giang, Long An, and Nghia Binh have exceeded the planned target for rice output.

In the north, summer-fall rice is ripening in large areas. Nghe Tinh Province has harvested nearly 9,000 hectares while Binh Tri Thien Province has harvested nearly 18,000 hectares.

As for 10th-month rice, as of 15 September, the country as a whole had planted rice on 2,643,000 hectares or over 87 percent of the planned target with the northern provinces planting over 1,246,000 hectares and the southern provinces planting nearly 1,400,000 hectares. According to plan, the southern provinces still have approximately 300,000 hectares of 10th-month rice to be planted. As the sowing schedule is not over yet, various provinces are taking advantage of the favorable weather to strive to plant all the planned 10th-month rice area.

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETES BULGARIA ON ARMY DAY

OW221637 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 22 -- Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has extended his greetings to his Bulgarian counterpart, General Dobri Dzhurov, on the 42nd Bulgarian Army Day.

The message praises the great achievements recorded by the Bulgarian people and Army in national liberation and in defence and construction of the country.

The message notes that in face of the arms race of the US imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Bulgarian Army has been strengthening its combat capacity, and together with the armies of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member countries, is ready to defeat all schemes and acts of aggression of the enemies, thereby defending their country and contributing to preserving peace, security in Europe and across the world. The message expresses thanks to the Bulgarian people and Army for their valuable support for the Vietnamese revolution. It wishes the Bulgarian Army still greater success in carrying out the tasks set by the 13th Bulgarian party congress, and the further development of the solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples and armies.

NEW ZEALANDSOVIET SEAMAN SEEKS PERMANENT RESIDENCE

HK210615 Hong Kong AFP in English 0607 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Wellington, Sept 21 (AFP) -- A Soviet seaman who jumped ship to seek permanent residence in New Zealand still has at least another two weeks to wait before a decision is made on his application, it was announced Sunday. The sailor had applied to have his temporary entry permit made permanent after walking off the trawler Lesogorsk and into a department store in the southern city of Dunedin 10 days ago.

Officials have not identified the defector by name, but he is reported to have been the trawler's first mate and its political commissar. Immigration Minister Kerry Burke said in a statement the sailor's entry permit was valid until early November and that he could legally remain in New Zealand while his application was being considered.

All 11 Soviets who have previously jumped ship in New Zealand in recent years have been granted permanent residence, as have 28 Polish seamen who defected as a group four years ago.

The Soviet sailor's lawyer was reported Saturday as saying there was "no personal or romantic dimension" to his request to remain in New Zealand. It was earlier claimed that he had a wife and two children in the Soviet Union.

OPPOSITION LEADER ON EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR POLICY

HK221100 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Wellington, Sept 22 (AFP) -- New Zealand has lost influence among its allies because of its ban on port visits by nuclear warships, opposition leader Jim Bolger said Monday. Wellington's allies believed New Zealand had 'moved away from a commitment to defence and security' in the Pacific, said Mr Bolger after returning from a five-nation tour which included the United States.

"With New Zealand walking away from the (ANZUS) alliance and refusing to carry some of the burden of defending Western values, that is diminishing the influence we have," he told a press conference. The result was "allies overseas seeing us as somewhat selfish."

Mr Bolger also hinted that a National Party government under his leadership might be able to negotiate more favorable bilateral trade arrangements with the United States. A bilateral agreement existed between Washington and Israel and one was being negotiated with Canada, he noted.

Mr Bolger said he had been told in Washington that "under the right circumstances" the United States might be prepared to discuss the matter with New Zealand, if multilateral trade talks did not make realistic progress. He doubted such an arrangement was possible with the Labor government after "its loss of influence" among New Zealand's allies.

The United States has consistently stated in public that the ANZUS row would not affect trade between the two nations.

Washington suspended Wellington from ANZUS in mid-August because its anti-nuclear policy effectively bars U.S. warships from New Zealand ports.

TROOPS REPORTEDLY MASSACRE VILLAGERS IN E. TIMOR

AU230940 Paris AFP in English 0932 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Lisbon, Sep 23 (AFP) -- Indonesian troops massacred villagers in East Timor in a reprisal raid after an army company was ambushed by resistance guerrillas, the Democratic Union of Timor said in a communique issued here Tuesday.

The group said that the massacre at Fo-Mano Uato-Lari followed an ambush near the river Be-Bui. It accused the Indonesia military of "carrying out reprisal against the island's defenceless population" and said "some of the military want the physical elimination of the Timor people."

The Democratic Union and the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (Fretilin) announced here in May that they were joining forces in an attempt to unify Timor nationalists.

Indonesia invaded East Timor in December 1975 and the following year claimed it as its 27th province, but the United Nations does not recognize its rule over the former colony.

In Jakarta, diplomatic sources said Tuesday that the authorities had arrested four students from East Timor after weapons and explosives were found in the home of one of them. The source said there had been no news of the students since their arrests.

The weapons found in the student's home in Timor were similar to those used by Fretilin.

Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group, estimates that 200,000 out of a total population of 600,000 have died in East Timor over the past decade as a result either of armed clashes or starvation.

Diplomatic sources here said about 350 Indonesian troops were killed last year in Fretilin ambushes.

CENTRAL BANK OFFICIALS ON RUPIAH RATES

BK210915 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP) -- Bank Indonesia (Central Bank) will reduce the weight of the U.S. dollar in the daily determination of the conversion rates of the rupiah, it was announced here Monday.

"Bank Indonesia's daily quotations of the rupiah exchange rates beginning Tuesday are to reflect more the actual rupiah rate against a basket of other currencies," the central bank's director of foreign exchange affairs, T.M. Zahirsyah, told newsmen.

The daily quotations as from Tuesday will also include the rupiah rate against the Special Drawing Rights [SDR], a currency unit created by the International Monetary Fund [IMF] in 1969 which is based on a basket of major currencies, Zahirsyah added.

"The rupiah rate against the SDR will reflect more the actual strength of our currency because the IMF's unit rate is based on the weighted composite index of the U.S. dollar, Deutsche mark, French franc, yen and the pound sterling rates," he said.

The new system of quotations aims at reducing the too heavy concentration of the public attention on the rupiah rate against the U.S. dollar, he said.

He acknowledged that the rupiah actually has been floated against a basket of Indonesian major trading partners' currencies for a long time (1978) but the dollar rate had always weighed heavily in the determination of the rupiah exchange rate.

"But as from tomorrow (Tuesday) the U.S. dollar will weigh less in the determination of the rupiah rate," he said.

The Indonesian people still tend to measure the rupiah condition mostly on the basis of its exchange rate against the U.S. dollar, Zahirsyah noted.

"But it is actually misleading to read the rupiah rate based on its price against individual foreign currencies because such an indicator does not fully reflect the overall real condition of our currency," he said.

Suyitno Siswoidagdo, director for economics and statistics at the central bank, explained that under the new system the rupiah will be allowed to fluctuate more freely according to the U.S. dollar rate developments.

"Hence, the people should not be surprised to note a wider fluctuation (depreciation or appreciation) in the rupiah rate against the American unit," Suyitno said.

The central bank in August, 1984 allowed wider fluctuations in the rupiah rate against the U.S. dollar to reflect more its actual market condition but the trend triggered a rush to the U.S. unit.

Suyitno explained that wider volatility in the rupiah rate against the U.S. dollar should not immediately be misunderstood as an indicator of weakness.

It is therefore important for the people to read the rupiah exchange rates against other major currencies, including the SDR in order to get an overall picture of the rupiah condition, he added.

Asked whether the central bank would ease its monetary policy to provide more breath space for companies hard hit by the 45 percent rupiah devaluation last week, Zahirsyah said that follow-up measures are indeed needed to support the drastic monetary measure.

"But we should first monitor how the rupiah devaluation influences the prospects of our balance of payments," he said when asked whether the central bank would intervene into lowering bank lending rates.

Bank Indonesia's Governor Arifin Siregar told newsmen Saturday that the government would not ease its fiscal and monetary policies despite the devaluation measure.

MALAYSIALESS THAN 200 COMMUNISTS IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

BK221147 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1140 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Melaka, Sept. 22 (BERNAMA) -- Malaysia Security Forces have succeeded in containing the communist terrorist threat in the country by gradually reducing their numbers, Defence Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Monday.

The success was due, among other things, to the Security Forces' operations, including those at the Malaysian-Thai border, he said.

"There are now less than 200 Communists hiding in the jungles of peninsular Malaysia," he told reporters after a one-day visit to the Terendak camp near this town in the central State of Malacca.

He said the operations in the other areas, including eastern Pahang State, had also met with success.

On joint operations with Thai forces against the communist terrorists in areas along the Malaysian-Thai Border, Abdullah said he was satisfied with the cooperation so far.

He said: "The joint operations against the terrorists in the border areas are still going on and will be continued."

The visit was Abdullah's first since his appointment as defence minister. Among those present were Third Division Commander Major General Haron Taib and other senior military officials.

SINGAPOREDHANABALAN ON HANOI'S PEACE PROPOSAL REJECTION

BK191504 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] ASEAN has expressed regret that a Hanoi communique issued last month does not show movement in Vietnam's position despite its announcement that it wants a political solution of the Cambodian problem.

The chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, Mr Dhanabalan, said Hanoi's preconditions stand in the way of a settlement. These are the exclusion of the Democratic Kampuchea party from the settlement process, outright rejection of the 8-point proposal made by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], and refusal to negotiate with the CGDK. Mr Dhanabalan, who is also Singapore's foreign minister, reaffirmed ASEAN's continued support of the CGDK position in calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

CPP CLAIMS 'DIRECT U.S. MILITARY INTERFERENCE'

HK230840 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Baguio, Philippines, Sept 23 (AFP) -- The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has charged that U.S. troops have been taking part in anti-insurgency operations in northern Luzon Island.

Direct U.S. military interference in the 17-year-old rebellion "will just escalate the people's revolution with more nationalistic fervor," CPP official Ignacio Capigsan told reporters near this northern city last week.

Mr Capigsan, regarded as the acting secretary general of the banned-CPP, cited four incidents in which U.S. combat troops allegedly took part in field operations against the CPP's New People's Army (NPA). "It was just unfortunate that the NPA had not been able to kill an American soldier as a proof that they had been actually in the battlefield helping the AFP (Armed Forces of the Philippines) in its operations against the CPP-NPA."

He said the first instance of U.S. intervention was in 1977, when an alleged U.S. military aircraft from Clark Air Base fired on a CPP-NPA hideout along the common boundaries of Bataan, Zambales and Pampanga Provinces north of Manila. Clark is one of two major U.S. military bases in this former U.S. colony, the other being Subic Naval Base in Zambales.

An American and a Filipino soldier were injured when a U.S. helicopter from Clark, allegedly helping direct ground operations by the Philippines Armed Forces, crashed near Besao Town in Mountain Province in June 1984. Another U.S. helicopter landed and rescued the wounded American but left behind the Filipino soldier, Mr Capigsan said.

In March 1986 a U.S. helicopter was used in military operations in Ifugao Province in the north, and in June this year nine U.S. soldiers were captured and later freed by the NPA in nearby Kalinga-Apayao Province, he added.

Mr Capigsan, who identified himself only as a ranking CPP official, said the NPA command in Kalinga-Apayao had committed a "tactical error" by immediately releasing the nine captured American troops. "We should have kept them longer and showed the world that the United States is actually interfering in the Philippines' internal affairs by siding with the Armed Forces of the Philippines against the NPA," he said.

This incident was confirmed by the U.S. Defence Department, but they denied that the men were on a combat mission. (In Manila, both the U.S. Embassy spokeswoman, Mary Carlyn, and Armed Forces spokesman Lieutenant Anselmo Cabingan, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE they had no knowledge of the other incidents.)

Mr Capigsan also charged that U.S. military advisers had recently accompanied Philippine Army battalions in the battle zones of Cagayan in northern Luzon.

CPP ASSAILS REBEL PRIEST'S 'SURRENDER'

HK221447 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 22 Sep 86 p 10

[By V. Luacan, PNA]

[Text] Baguio City -- The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) says the dialogue between President Aquino and Cordillera guerrilla leader Conrado Balweg was a disguised surrender by the renegade priest and his group.

Ignacio Capigasan alias "William Bill Billig," alleged CPP secretary general, said the peace talks between Aquino and Balweg constituted a means to legitimize the latter's rebel group as a paramilitary force, like the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF).

Capigasan said Balweg's Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) acquired legal status as an armed group of the military when Aquino and Balweg met recently for peace talks at the Mt Data Lodge in Bauko, Mt Province.

Capigasan talked to newsmen somewhere in the Cordillera.

During the rare interview, NPA cadre Cesar Barona alias "Ka [Comrade] Yukan" said his group had obtained "class A" information that CPLA forces under Moises Lingayo alias "Ka Angat" had teamed up with the military for operations against NPA elements in several districts on Abra and Kalinga.

Capigasan also said CPLA leaders Fr Bruno Ortega and Lingayo had been seen mingling with Col Enrique Cuadra, Abra Constabulary provincial commander.

He, however, admitted that Balweg's group could disrupt the communists in the region. "But they never did succeed in completely confusing the masses and be able to convince them on their side," [as published] he added.

He said many CPLA regular forces had gone home or dispersed and the group was no longer solid when Balweg met with Aquino to be able to move openly.

Asked whether or not the CPLA surrender will heighten tension and erupt into a shooting war, Capigasan said that the CPP-NPA does not want this to happen.

However, he claimed that it is necessary for Balweg and his group to surrender since the CPLA is already "disintegrating on its own."

Capigasan was accompanied by Ka Benjie, head of the CPP-NPA's Cordillera People's Democratic Front (CPDF) and Ka Andres, another cadre in Northern Luzon.

On the other hand, Balweg denied the allegations regarding the surrender.

"This does not even mean a reconciliation," he pointed out.

He said the meeting was conducted purposely for the signing of "sipat" [gift] or the preparatory for a "bodong" or peace pact.

"The signing does not mean that we are already surrendering nor reconciling with the new government as we are still awaiting and observing the Cory Administration if it will really grant our demands," the renegade priest added.

12 NPA'S CAPTURED AS CEBU INVASION PLAN THWARTED

HK230217 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Sep 86 p 8

[By Hilario Embrado]

[Text] Cebu City -- Constabulary authorities said yesterday that 12 members of the New People's Army (NPA) sparrow unit from Zamboanga City were captured during operations conducted Saturday by elements of the Region 7 PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] command.

Col. Edgardo Abenina, Recom [Regional Command] 7 commander, said the anti-insurgency operations carried on since the arrest a few days ago of suspected members of the NPA "sparrow units" in Talisay and Tuburan towns has broken the backbone of communist organizations in Cebu.

He withheld the identities of the NPA suspects who are now under investigation.

He said those arrested belonged to a band of 350 armed men who, military intelligence reports said, were to invade this city this month. The armed men were to come from the cities of Zamboanga and Davao, the reports said.

Col. Albenina said those arrested were sent here by the Mindanao commission of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) to step up terrorists activities in Cebu.

The Recom 7 command said, "We have dismantled the so-called sparrow units with the arrest of top men."

At least three town officers-in-charge had earlier been linked to NPA activities by the suspects.

Abenina, in a dialogue with members of the Municipal Mayors League the other day, was about to name the OICs [officers in charge] when the local officials concerned stood up to explain their sides. They said they might have had contacts with the NPAs but they are not communists.

RAMOS ORDERS ATTACK AGAINST ALL REBEL BASES

HK230139 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpt] A top general has ordered the military to attack all communist guerrilla bases in the country and to hit hard at the rebels. The attack on all communist rebel bases was ordered by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos in a message to troops in the southern Philippines.

Gen Ramos also ordered intensified intelligence and preemptive operations against leftist guerrillas. He said that once leftist guerrilla bases are pinpointed, they must be immediately attacked to neutralize them. Gen Ramos also said the troops must hit hard at the rebels to show the people their capability to protect population centers and installations.

Gen Ramos' order for tough military action against the insurgents followed the communist rejection of the 30-day truce offered by President Aquino in the face of the guerrillas' contained raids, ambushes, and atrocities.

Even as Gen Ramos ordered the intensified military action, 6 persons, including 4 rebels, were killed and 10 soldiers were wounded when a 130-man guerrilla band simultaneously attacked at dawn Sunday 2 military outposts in Buenavista, Quezon. The attack was the second in the Southern Tagalog region during the past few days while President Aquino is visiting the United States. The first was in San Pablo City last week, when a 150-man NPA group attacked a Constabulary detachment, killing a trooper and a civilian and wounding 10 soldiers. Major General Rodolfo Canieso, Army chief, said that in the Buenavista attack two soldiers are missing and believed captured by the NPA. Missing are First Lieutenant (Van) and Staff Sergeant (Kausapin). Killed were draftee (Bador) and a woman indentified only as (Ester Agustin), probably one of the soldiers' wife. [passage omitted]

ENRILE SAYS NO GENERAL AMNESTY FOR COMMUNISTS

BK221429 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1413 GMT 22 Sep 86

[By Zainoor Sulaiman]

[Text] Manila, Sept 22 (BERNAMA) -- Philippine Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Monday ruled out the possibility of the government granting a general amnesty to communist insurgents, adding that existing conditions were not conducive for such an amnesty. "You cannot adopt a general amnesty when your enemy perceives that you are weak," he told a weekly Monday forum here.

He said before a government could offer a general amnesty, it must be able to show the enemy its capability to re-contain them. That was the experience of all nations which faced similar problems. He cited the experiences of Malaysia and Thailand when granting such general amnesties to communist insurgents.

He said it was useful for the Philippines to learn from the experiences of other countries in pursuing efforts to settle the insurgency problem.

Enrile said before the government could grant such an amnesty, it should be strong enough and capable of settling the insurgency problem both through security and socio-economic means. Only then the government could offer a general amnesty to the insurgents if they surrendered during a stipulated time-frame or faced the government's all-out military actions.

Enrile said solution to the communist insurgency problem in the Philippines could only be achieved through an integrated and well coordinated counter-insurgency plan. Political and socio-economic approaches alone without applying the military component would not be successful, he added.

He said there was a steady growth of insurgency activities in the country following the new found liberalism since the installation of the new government. The insurgents now have access to the media and are able to set up their own political parties in an attempt to make their bid in the new democracy in the country, he said.

The communists were no longer in the jungles but instead they were in the cities instigating and trying to garner support from the people, he added. They were also making use of the new found freedom in the country to consolidate their position and strength against the government, he added.

Despite these developments, the morale among members of the Armed Forces was high because they knew the majority of the people are on their side, he said. He cited the recent anti-communist rally in Bacolod as one good example that the people were not just with the military but were willing to demonstrate openly in support of the military despite the recent active campaigns by the radical left to mislead them.

Comments on Elections, 'Yellow Army'

HK221321 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today spoke of the importance of holding general elections to settle the political problems in the country. Enrile spoke at the Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffee Shop] breakfast forum at the Manila Hotel. According to him, it is possible that the new constitution may endanger the country and the people because it may contain some undesirable declaration of principles. However, he added that the people should not regard the constitution as a partisan issue.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Enrile also confirmed reports of the existence of a Yellow Army which is now training at the Hacienda Luisita in Concepcion, Tarlac. However, he said that no bloody confrontation will break out between the Yellow Army and the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Hacienda Luisita belongs to the Conjuangcos [Mrs Aquino's family].

Says 'Chain of Command' Violated

HK221413 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 20 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[By Willy Irinco]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday said there are AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] groups linked to political parties ignoring orders from top military officers.

Enrile revealed this in his talk before the graduating students of the AFP Command and General Staff College in Fort Bonifacio, Makati.

The defense minister said "there are efforts within our organization to violate the chain of command in apparent subservience to vested political interests."

Enrile's observation recalled the Manila Hotel incident last July 6 when soldiers from Camp Olivas, Pampanga, went to Manila to join some "loyalist" leaders without any orders from top military officials.

He said "the gains that we earned during our February Revolution are once more being put to test. There are insidious attempts to undermine the unity and stability of our organization."

Forces from all sides of the political spectrum, Enrile said, assailed, intrigued, and cajoled the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) "because it is the only institution supported by the people that can firmly stand in the way of a leftist or rightist adventure against the present government."

Enrile said: "We are being subjected to sustained attacks by the dissidents. There is pressure that tends to draw some of our soldiers to the side of the so-called Marcos loyalists."

He told the military officers that "all these winds that are buffeting our organization must be steadfastly resisted."

Enrile told the military officials that the NAFP must follow a centrist course, as all other forces must be kept at bay.

"The underground movement must now be confronted with singleminded tenacity," he added.

He said the unity of command within the NAFP must be preserved at all costs for "we cannot afford to relent now without suffering a further deterioration in our strategic position."

Enrile told the AFP officers that in order that the NAFP would not continue to lose more men and resources, it should have the initiative against the enemies of the Republic.

Contrary to the claims of the rebels, Enrile said "the Filipinos are firmly on our side," adding that he sensed this "reservoir of goodwill and support for our soldiers everytime I talk and meet with the people."

He revealed that: "Every day, people come to my office or send letters or telegrams with the same consistent message: 'Keep up your vigilance against the enemy. We are behind you and the New Armed Forces of the Philippines.'

"These appeals from our people should awaken in every Filipino soldier a stronger and more lasting sense of duty, a more formidable will to fight, and a readiness to defend with life and honor our lofty democratic ideals," Enrile said.

Also yesterday noon, Enrile, who flew to Bacolod City, assured the people that the communists will never thrive in the Philippines because "we will fight them." He likened communism to a disease. Enrile made this promise before thousands of people who attended a peace rally at the Bacolod City plaza, saying that the military is ready to battle the communists once President Aquino gives the order.

He said "the entire NAFP will fight for you, will shed blood for you to protect your freedom and democracy."

He braved the rains together with the rally participants, mostly workers and students.

The march and rally were organized by the Negros Foundation for Peace and Democracy.

Warns 100,000 of Communist Threat

HK221417 Queson City BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Sep 86 p 20

[Text] Bacolod City -- The battlecry nowadays among Negrenses whether rich or poor, is: "Save Negros from communism."

This battlecry soared into unprecedented level last Friday when about 100,000 people from all walks of life claiming to represent the "silent majority," converged at the city public plaza here to demonstrate their solidarity against communism.

"I was surprised to see the big turnout of people," Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who was the guest speaker, said as he boarded his plane bound for Manila.

Enrile said the huge crowd could indicate that the people are now aware of the pestilence of communism now creeping into the mainstream of society.

"I am glad that the consciousness of our people have been awakened to the common threat we are all facing today," Enrile said.

In spite of the heavy downpour, the big crowd stayed on to hear Enrile speak.

Enrile himself was all wet when he started to speak. With a grounded public address system, the defense chief cut short his speech which was broadcast live over the radio.

Shortly before Enrile spoke, enthusiastic people distributed leaflets, including the appeal of outspoken Bacolod Bishop Antonio Y. Fortich.

"My stand is with the church...as declared in the papal encyclical...We repudiate all godless ideologies," Fortich said.

Fortich was asked by his parishioners on his stand on communism, a long standing conjecture from among his folk.

The cigar-smoking bishop is widely known for his active mediation talks with rebel groups.

Because of this, Fortich is fondly referred to as "Commander Tony" by supporters and detractors alike, the leaflet said.

Despite his heavy schedule in Metro Manila, Enrile took time out to articulate his views on communism when he was invited by the organizers to come to Bacolod City where communist influence is well-known.

Enrile said he was touched by the response of the crowd for the government to do something to stop the inroads of communism in the country.

He said the Bacolod rally is the same voice and sentiments that are heard from many parts of the land.

"They are no longer afraid to speak against the enemy," Enrile said.

Enrile added, "They have shown their deep concern, if not their indignation over the creeping specter of terrorism and fear that have continued to grip the countryside."

Enrile warned that the more than 15,000 New People's Army, the communist's military arm, posed a serious threat to the stability of the country and should not be treated lightly anymore. He said in the beginning, many did not believe him when he spoke about the communist threat and branded him as an alarmist.

But today, the Red scare is real that people are now aware and that is a good sign to awaken the Filipino people, Enrile said.

MISUARI GETS NO SAFETY GUARANTEE FROM MILITARY

HK230309 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Sep 86 p 13

[By Roy Sinfuego]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- The military cannot guarantee the safety of Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chairman Nur Misuari in case he proceeds to Central Mindanao (Region 12) to preside over consultative meeting with Muslim inhabitants in the area, a ranking military officer said yesterday.

The officer, who declined to be identified, said the troops in the area cannot assure a full security to Misuari in Lanao del Sur, Cotabato and South Cotabato provinces where he is expected in the next few days.

Citing the rift between Misuari and MNLF factions -- the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the MNLF-Reformist group led by Hashim Salamat and Dimas Pundato -- the officer said it would not be remote that an untoward incident may erupt during Misuari's trip to the sea.

He said the five provinces in Region 12 are largely influenced by the MILF and MNLF-reformist rebel forces whose strong base and encampments are located in Maguindanao, North Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur, and in some areas of Davao del Sur and South Cotabato.

"Although Misuari have scattered forces in the area, it does not necessarily mean that his troops can provide him full-proof security, the officer said. [no closing quotes as published]

MISUARI HOPEFUL OF LASTING MINDANAO PEACE

HK230227 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Sep 86 pp 1, 13

[By correspondent Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- "I came back to Mindanao not to make war with the Christians but in the interest of peace in the region."

Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Chairman Nur Misuari made this clear yesterday as he reacted to reports that Christians who compose the majority in the autonomous regions of Western and Central Mindanao have started arming themselves in preparation for a confrontation with Muslim rebels in the area.

Misuari, during a conference with Zamboanga City acting Mayor Julio Cesar Climaco in Sacol island, said the MNLF wants to unite and live peacefully and harmoniously with the Christians in the two autonomous regions.

Central Mindanao is made up of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, North Cotabato, Lanao del Norte, and Sultan Kudarat while Western Mindanao is composed of Zamboanga del Sur, Sulu, Basilan, Tawitawi and Zamboanga del Norte.

"Mindanao is for all its inhabitants regardless of tribe, religion, or creed," said Misuari who met with President Aquino in a peace talk in Jolu, Sulu, last week.

The MNLF, according to Misuari, will never start any clash with the Christians "unless provoked." He said his group will "first study all provocations and will always consult with national government authorities before taking any drastic action."

"Nobody wants war as it only brings destruction, misery and suffering to our people, our families, and our relatives," said Misuari who reported that if he wanted war he would not have brought his family along with him.

The MNLF chairman acknowledged, however, a plan to establish a Bangsa Moro [Moro Nation] republic which, he said, is not only for the Muslims but for all the people in the southern Philippines who should unite together for the progress and lasting peace in the area, and make it a better place to live in.

Misuari reported that Mrs. Aquino and he agreed to "end all kinds of hostilities in the south and never start armed confrontation."

Misuari commended the chief executive for her honesty and sincerity in seeking all avenues to restore peace and order in the southern Philippines.

The MNLF chief also confirmed the establishment of a Bangsa Moro provisional government in Sulu but added "this is only temporary and a preparation for a permanent institution in anticipation of the outcome of negotiations between the government and MNLF for self-determination."

Misuari assured the government that his field commanders in Sulu, Basilan, Tawitawai, Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga del Norte will cooperate with him in his struggle for lasting peace in the area.

At the same time, the MNLF chairman deplored the move of some leaders in Christian-dominated provinces in Mindanao to disregard the Muslim autonomous regions.

Zamboanga City officials, in a resolution, have voiced out their objection to joining the autonomous area.

MNLF GUERRILLAS CALLED BACK TO 'ACTIVE DUTY'

BK230321 Manila PNA in English 0255 GMT 23 Sep 86

[By Felino M. Santos]

[Text] Zamboanga City, Philippines Sept. 23 (OANA/PNA) -- The Bangsa Moro Army (BMA) of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) is calling back to active duty all its former guerrilla leaders and followers who have returned to the government fold. The so-called rebel returnees will be reactivated into the MNLF fold, MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari said in an interview here.

Misuari arrived here last week on the third of a series of consultations with MNLF members in the field. His first consultation-dialogue was in Maimbung, Sulu, and the second in Simisip, Basilan.

When asked whether his former leaders will be returned to their former positions, Misuari simply replied: We will find a place for them. The MNLF hierarchy, he said, has decided on this move in the spirit of the peace process. He did not elaborate.

Since Misuari arrived in Mindanao from a self-imposed exile in the Middle East, many former MNLF commanders were seen to have conferred or visited him in Sulu, Basilan and recently, in this seaport city. Some former commanders seen conferring with him are currently holding positions in the two regional autonomous governments of western and central Mindanao regions.

Filipino Muslim government officials who asked not to be identified have also been visiting Misuari only to observe proceedings, Misuari said.

Meanwhile, Norberto Gonzales, chairman of the Partidong Sosyalista ng Pilipinas (PDSP), said the rift between Misuari and other rebel factions, including the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) under Hashim Salamat, could be resolved in a few weeks time.

After a closed-door meeting with Misuari on Sacol Island, Gonzales, who is assisting the government in the search for peace in Mindanao, said the MNLF has already put up its own panel headed by Dr. Farouk Hussein and is already meeting with a similar panel from the MILF.

Gonzales said these meetings between the MNLF and the MILF are intended to solve the problem of factionalism and is being conducted under the auspices of the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC). There has been at least two exploratory talks between the two panels and Gonzales said there will be another meeting in Jeddah next month. In effect, Gonzales said, the OIC should assist in the negotiation between the MNLF factions and the talks between the MNLF and the Philippine Government.

MNLF COMMANDER CALLS FOR INDEPENDENT MINDANAO

HK221457 Quezon City ANG PAHAYALANG MALAYA in English 22 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] General Santos City -- A foreign-trained Bangsa Moro Army officer has said Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chairman Nur Misuari will press his claim for an independent Mindanao state.

Ombrah Cutan, alias commander Otto Salem of the South Kutawato Revolutionary Committee (SKRC), made this disclosure Friday during an interview with local newsmen somewhere in the hinterlands of South Cotabato.

"The MNLF claim for an independent Mindanao is a continuing and valid struggle," Cutan said.

He said long before American colonization, Mindanao was already a separate territory and inhabited by Muslim and non-Muslim natives.

According to Cutan, Misuari will fight for the real objective of the MNLF revolution and will adhere to the cause and decision of the Bangsa Moro people.

Cutan, who holds the ranks of a brigadier general in the 300-man SKRC army, also said Misuari no longer recognizes the 1976 Tripoli Agreement because it was not allegedly implemented by then President Marcos.

The 32-year-old MNLF officer also said the Tripoli Agreement is considered null and void.

Cutan said if talks would be resumed between the government of President Aquino and the MNLF, whatever negotiation and agreement to be made will no longer be based on the 1976 Tripoli accord.

During the interview, Cutan dismissed reports that Misuari landed at the Manila International Airport (MIA) when he arrived in the country for talks with the President in Jolo.

He said Misuari arrived in the country via the southern back-door.

Cutan also confirmed that there was a failed move by the Organization of Islamic Countries to reunite the three MNLF factions.

The other factions are headed by Hashim Salamat of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and Dimas Pundato of the MNLF Reformist Group.

Cutan said the failed unity among the three groups should not be blamed on Misuari.

MUSLIM MARCOS LOYALISTS SAID SOWING DISCORD

HK230313 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 20 Sep 86 p 16

[Text] The Marcos Muslim loyalists in Central Mindanao are fomenting trouble to block efforts by different groups to unite.

This was revealed recently by Muslim Affairs Assistant Minister Faizal Hussin in Cotabato where he spoke before a large group of Maguindanao Muslims.

Hussin said there was a great desire among Muslim ethnic groups to unite but that Muslim loyalist forces in Mindanao were creating trouble to make it difficult for these groups to unite.

Hussin cited as an example the recent ambush of Commander J.A. Narrah by men of Hashim Salamat, head of the Bangsa Islamic Liberation Front, and the sabotage of the main power grid that caused a blackout in Mindanao.

Both cases, he said, were the handiwork of Marcos loyalists.

CPLA REBELS REPORTEDLY OPERATING IN MANILA

HK230315 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[By Ben Rosario]

[Text] Rebels of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) headed by Fr Conrado Balweg are now operating in Metro Manila with instructions to gather information on municipalities or police stations which could be seized by the rebel group, police intelligence reports said.

The intelligence report came on the heels of efforts to find a peaceful solution to the armed struggle in the Cordillera mountains. A ceasefire agreement between CPLA's Balweg and commanders of the NAFFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] and Regional Unified Commands [RUC] 1 and 2 was signed during President Aquino's visit to Mt Province recently.

The report was taken from a directive to Metro Manila policemen which also disclosed that CPLA followers were commanded to liquidate policemen or reformist soldiers and collect their firearms.

The directive was issued to various divisions of the Quezon City [QC] police.

Policemen from other units in Metro Manila reportedly received the same orders from their respective station commanders.

Lt Col Rodolfo Garcia, QC police chief, confirmed that they had gathered reports that CPLA rebels are indeed operating in Metro Manila.

However, Garcia said that the intelligence reports could be classified as "rumor." He said the directive issued by him was meant to place his men on alert.

According to the directive, there is an intelligence information showing that Balweg's followers are in "Metro Manila casing possible municipality/police station that they could take over." [sentence as published]

It added that CPLA members operating in the metropolis are usually dressed in fatigue shirts and blue pants.

They are heavily armed and go around in the area on board a tinted Hi-ace van or an owner-type jeep.

Garcia ordered his men to observe necessary security precautions to counteract the operations of the CPLA in the city. He told QC policemen to immediately notify the headquarters should they encounter or spot the rebel group.

The CPLA-NAFP ceasefire accord, which called for the immediate cessation of hostilities between the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and the CPLA, was signed Sept 13 at Mt Data Lodge by Balweg, who represented the tribal rebel group, and Brig Gen Jesus dela Cruz of RUC 1 and Brig Gen Manuel C. Ribo of RUC 2.

The parties exchanged "sipat" (gifts) with the CPLA offering two wooden shields, a spear and a head axe for an Armalite rifle from the government.

Balweg said that the weapons will be returned before another armed struggle is resumed if the ceasefire agreement is violated by either party.

KMU CRITICIZES AQUINO'S U.S. COMMERCE SPEECH

HK221515 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 22 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- May Movement] the other day criticized President Aquino for offering labor as bait to American investors.

The KMU was reacting to Mrs. Aquino's speech before members of the US Chamber of Commerce, US Association of Southeast Asian Nations Business Council and the Overseas Private Investment Corp. Sept 19.

KMU chairman Rolando Olalia said while the militant labor center appreciates the President's defense of workers' rights, labor can no longer allow itself to be "co-opted in any economic program designed to serve foreign interests."

"An economic program based mainly on attracting foreign investments requires, among other things, cheap labor and corollary to this, the repression of trade union rights," Olalia said.

He recalled that the centerpiece of the economic development strategy of the Marcos regime was the attraction of foreign investors.

One of the primary ingredients of the strategy, he said, was the policy of cheap labor which, in turn, could only be implemented through the curtailment of workers' rights.

"The Marcos regime's economic program did not work precisely because the workers and the people simply rejected it," Olalia said.

He urged the Aquino government to formulate an economic program that would be more acceptable to labor and to the other sectors of society.

He said the workers and the people are now more assertive of their rights, protective of their welfare, and conscious of their role in society.

Assails Aquino-IMF Agreement

HK200355 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 18 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] To some sectors here, the commitment won by President Aquino from International Monetary Fund (IMF) officials on the approval of the \$508-million standby credit is a cause for worry, not jubilation.

The militant Kiulsang Mayo Uno (KMU), whose chairman, Rolando Olalia, was denied a visa by the U.S. embassy yesterday apparently because of his leftist associations, said the approval of the IMF loan would mean more difficulties for the country as it would be placed at the mercy of the IMF.

KMU said that where IMF dictated upon the economic life of client countries in exchange for recovery loans, chaos followed instead of salvation.

Reports from Washington, D.C. said that Aquino, in her meeting with IMF officials yesterday, pledged to honor all of the country's foreign debt obligations, including those "anomalously" incurred by the past administration.

Aquino asked only for more liberal repayment terms.

Crispin Beltran, KMU national spokesman, said this was a big mistake, and that such a step, once carried out, "will exact a heavy toll on workers and the Filipino people, as well as doom any chances for genuine economic recovery to take place."

As it is, Beltran said, the initial conditions imposed by IMF in connection with the standby credit facility being requested by the Philippine government is already "wreaking havoc on people's livelihood."

He cited the IMF-prescribed import liberalization scheme which "will result in the closure of many local firms and the loss of jobs for thousands of workers."

Rough calculations by the KMU research, documentation and information staff showed that up to 200,000 workers might lose their jobs as result of this policy.

The KMU had earlier protested other IMF impositions, such as the further devaluation of the peso vis-a-vis the dollar, and the diminution in the roles of the state-owned banks, Philippine National Bank and Development Bank of the Philippines.

The latter measure in particular, Beltran warned, will the dislocation of thousands of bank employees and prevent the government from pursuing an active role in the development process. [sentence as published]

The militant labor leader said the austerity program imposed by the IMF is more liberal than that in 1984.

But he said that this is only illusory, "since the workers and the people will be shouldering the debt burden just the same."

Beltran assailed the Aquino government for allowing itself to be "blackmailed" by the IMF, saying "the president must deal with our creditors on our own terms; otherwise, there can be no genuine economic recovery and the country will continue to be wracked by social unrest."

PC CHIEF HAILS RULING ON SUBVERSION CASES

HK221427 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 86 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] Maj. Gen. Renato S. de Villa, chief of the Constabulary and director-general of the Integrated National Police, hailed yesterday the issuance by the Ministry of Justice of a circular allowing provincial and city fiscals to prosecute subversion suspects arrested by the military after Feb. 25.

"I welcome the promulgation of the circular as this clarifies the issues on whether or not subversives and insurgents can be prosecuted under the present regime for commission of acts inimical to public order and national security," De Villa said.

Circular No. 20, issued by Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales last Aug. 20, states that the grant of pardon to political detainees/prisoners applies only to acts committed on or before Feb. 25.

On offenses committed after Feb. 25, the provincial and city fiscals are "to allow the law to take its ordinary course until the cases are finally decided."

Gen de Villa said that the "measure will once more give teeth to the [as published] enhance our campaign against all those who continue to commit violent acts and other forms of lawlessness against the people, the government and duly constituted authorities in the name of so-called "people's war."

De Villa also welcomed the guidelines issued by the Presidential Committee on Political Detainees/Prisoners last Aug. 27, for the grant of pardon to political detainees/prisoners.

The guidelines were issued upon instructions of President Aquino during a conference with the members of the committee headed by Minister Gonzales in Malacanang last June 19. [passage omitted]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Sept. 24, 1986

